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No. 5

Drawn by Thomas Fogarty for the frontispiece of James K. McGuire's book:

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The Fatherland

FAIR PLAY for GERMANY and AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Edited by George Sylvester Viereck

ENTERED AT THE P. O. NEW YORK N.Y., AS SECOND CLASS MATTER

VOLUME IV NEW YORK, MARCH 8, 1916 NUMBER 5

LEAVES FROM A LOST PORTFOLIO

(The following papers purport to be the report of an English Secret Service Agent, designated by the cipher L. P. 33, Y. to Sir Edward Grey. The document suggests an uncanny familiarity with the aims and methods of the British Intelligence Service in the United States.)

To the Right Hon. Sir Edward Grey, K.G., Bart.

Sir:—I have the honour to report that I have now brought to a conclusion the investigation which your Excellency instructed me to make. Follows a brief summary of the results obtained: the details are duly listed in the accompanying schedules. (These schedules have not reached us.—Ed.)

A. The General Sentiment of the American People

WASHINGTON may still be classed as completely on our side. The Administration has been packed so carefully with British sympathizers that the strongest social pressure can be, and is being, brought to bear upon neutrals. Members of Congress who are recalcitrant are being brought to a proper sense of their duty by feminine and social influence. This policy is full of hope, and should be crowned with complete success in a short period. These facts are, of course, already well known to your Excellency, and are only inserted here to complete the document.

Boston, Providence and New England generally may be described as favorable. Here cultural and racial considerations reinforce the social. Our consul in Providence is in constant touch with Mr. John Revelstoke Rathom. It seems that the other side has investigated his past to a considerable extent. The facts unearthed by them in connection with a poison candy scandal in San Francisco have considerably impaired Mr. Rathom's usefulness in Washington.

NEW YORK is in reality anti-British in sentiment. This does not appear at the present moment, as financial reasons compel the vast majority of persons of position to profess the loudest sympathy for the cause of the Allies. They are, however, in no way to be trusted. These remarks apply with even greater force to all those manufacturing centres which depend upon New York as their financial capital. If their interests were to swing over to the other side, the old hatred of England would break out with renewed virulence. This is particularly evidenced by the remarks in Schedule A8, to which document I would call the most particular attention of your Excellency.

In this connection I cannot urge too strongly upon your Excellency to take some action that would check the injudicious partisanship for our cause shown by the New York *Tribune*. By being more British than His Majesty's Government itself the *Tribune* has practically destroyed its usefulness. I suggest a policy far more subtle in quality such as is revealed by a study of the editorial columns of the New York *Times*. While backing the interests of Great Britain in every vital matter, the New York *Times* has not hesitated at times to attack us vigorously. This establishes for that excellent paper a reputation for fearlessness and independence that is invaluable to us. On the other hand I suggest that means be found to suppress such articles as the editorial in the *Journal of Commerce* in which the statement is made that we cannot starve Germany into submission. Admissions of this nature are fatal to our credit. I also regard it as an unfortunate oversight that Mr. Gus Roeder, of the New York *World*, was permitted to convey on his own person or in any manner whatsoever the articles on Germany which appeared in that newspaper. They are very damaging to our cause, and I urge that the strongest social pressure be used upon the publishers to prevent similar outbreaks. I do not understand why the censor permits dispatches as to the unpatriotic attitude of our Welsh miners to reach the United States, and in view of the strong prohibition element the stress laid on the part which the drink question plays in England is highly injurious.

In fact, it must be conceded that our publicity work in the last few months has not been very happy. If it were not for the total lack of organization on the part of the Central Powers, we would be in a distinctly disadvantageous position. The Cavell campaign was excellently managed. The Germans attempted to counteract it by publishing a poorly gotten-up circular with a fac-simile of the death sentence imposed by a Belgian court on a woman spy. The attempt was a total failure. Not one newspaper, outside of the German language press, paid the slightest attention to the story. It is evident that their available funds are running low. It seems that with the departure of Dr. Dernburg their credits have been considerably restricted. While they have large amounts on deposit in the Chase National Bank, they seem to have no agent here who is willing to take the responsibility for any expenditure beyond a few hundred dollars upon himself. It is also evident that we have them badly frightened. I suggest that we keep up by all means the prosecutions of their consular officers wherever possible under any pretense whatsoever. The *Baralong* matter acted strongly against us, in spite of your Excellency's straightforward and convincing rejoinder. Fortunately the Germans were not in the position to push this advantage against us.

THE great section of the country which is centralized in Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Topeka and Denver, may be called actively hostile to our propaganda. In all these cities the intelligent and prosperous classes make no secret of their sympathy with the enemy. In these districts the Chicago *Tribune* and THE FATHERLAND are potent organs of opinion. The Hearst press has also much more power than in New York.

In the extreme West sentiment is not so strong. Local problems occupy the thought of the people to the exclusion of others more important. The Northwest, Portland and even Seattle, are strongly pro-German; but San Francisco may be considered lukewarm. During my sojourn in that city, the Exposition was the sole topic of interest. Los Angeles is in the same class. However, it is unfortunately the case that the bitterest antagonism, contempt and distrust is manifested toward Washington itself, and the East in general. There is neither unity nor comprehension. In the event of a crisis, this would undoubtedly flame out, and decide them to cast in their lot with Chicago.

The agricultural States in general are truly neutral. The only feeling is detestation of war in general, and a determination not to be dragged into one at any cost. This disposition is to be regarded as unfriendly to your Excellency's hopes.

The South is still bitterly antagonistic to the East, or North, as they term it. They are fanatically opposed to the Morgan interests, and the effect of the blockade upon cotton, in spite of the "statistics" which we have published through Wall Street channels, has made them extremely hostile toward England.

The situation may be summed up finally by saying that with the exception of the individuals who have been, and are being, influenced by social, racial or financial considerations, the country is either against us altogether, or would become so in the event of active decision being necessary. Such feeling as is for us is mostly sentimental, and would disappear if it were a question of war. The press campaign on which so much money has been spent, must, therefore, be considered to have failed. It has not therefore been useless; on the contrary, it has been invaluable as permitting Washington to claim that public sentiment as shown by the newspapers was vehemently on our side and thus to defy the will of the people, who have by this means been made to appear inarticulate. It must not therefore be supposed that Washington itself is under any misapprehension; the party bosses are well aware of the facts of the situation, and their private reports are conclusive. (See Schedules A 23-43, inclusive.) Your Excellency has therefore every reason to fear the most complete *volte-face* on the part of Washington. The various notes to Germany, to Austria, and to H. B. M. Government may be regarded as electioneering addresses and no more.

THE publication of the von Papen correspondence was distinctly unfortunate. Even so friendly a paper as the Springfield *Republican* took us to task for our treatment of the Captain, forgetful of the fact that the Germans are not gentlemen, but pirates and deserve to be treated as such. The letter by von Skal on the Ambassador has made the position of the latter more solid with the Administration. Washington did not believe until the publication of this letter that there was a real division of opinion between the German propagandists, and that the atrocious propaganda of Dr. Dernburg was carried on in spite of the protests of the Ambassador. The entire publication strikes me as a boomerang.

Too certain of our hold on the Administration, we have been somewhat neglectful of Congress. I suggest that the mail of the Senators, especially of those who favor an embargo on arms (see Schedule XO) be carefully supervised. While the ammunition interests are strong we must not underestimate the approach of the elections. The problem of the "hyphen" also is more sinister than ever. The President, while still with us, is deeply offended because of the attacks on him in the British press. Especially the poster "are you too proud to fight" rankles deep. Even if he has not protested against the German "atrocities," he has gone as far as he could without actually participating in the war on our side. The slurs on him which are promptly republished here, must strike him as the basest ingratitude. I should not be surprised if his attitude toward us would stiffen considerably in consequence. Inasmuch as American ammunition still is absolutely essential to our success, I suggest that your Excellency permit the Administration to obtain a "diplomatic victory" of some kind over us. It is not necessary to sacrifice any essential principles, but I would urge that a slight concession now and then would be gratefully appreciated in Washington. At present it is best to humor them. They are childish, and it is so easy to please them. The attitude of Washington for the next few months will depend entirely upon the results of the party conventions. It is extremely unfortunate that Mr. Roosevelt so misjudged public sentiment. It will, I most respectfully submit, be wiser to withdraw support from this quarter, which is in any case hopeless of success. Had it not been for Mr. Bryan's resignation, we could have been certain of Mr. Wilson's re-election, which, all things considered, would have been satisfactory. In the event of a new lease of power being granted, he would have fallen even more completely under the thumb of the Morgan interests.

I RESPECTFULLY urge your Excellency to regard the political situation here as most precarious; in my humble opinion, the best and only sure method is to prepare some incident which would drag the country into war before the conventions, as if by stampede. This is, however, subject to the remarks in Section B of this report, which render it hazardous and even desperate. The alternative is to trust the money interests to elect another weak and wooden President.

B. The Attitude of the German-Born American

EVEN in the case of those Germans who left Germany on account of their political beliefs or their economic disabilities, the feeling is strong for the Fatherland. The war is responsible for this. It has been useless for our press to seek to throw the blame of it on Germany; they think they know the psychology of their own people, and that they could never undertake a war of aggression. They are all convinced that Germany has been forced into war, and are for her as they would be for any other pacific nation similarly attacked, with this addition, that the Germans, in spite of any disagreement in the past, are after all their own kin.

The German in America is as silent and well-organized in a sense as he has been proved in his own country. Your Excellency must not be misled by the fact that hitherto he has not loudly protested against the influence which we exert upon Washington. The German is above all a slave to the idea of law and order, and he will not make any active move until and unless the Government takes some clearly unconstitutional step. War with Germany on any such hollow pretext as the *Lusitania* incident, he would regard in this light. In such a case, there would, as I believe, be no civil war or even rioting, unless an attempt were first made against him; but the business of the country would be most effectively tied up in a perfectly legal and orderly manner. I regret to have to inform your Excellency that while our sympathizers confine their activities to speech, the German element is quietly preparing against any possible trouble. Every city, town, and even village of any size possesses a German club, and every such club is a nucleus of mischief. If these tinders were in any way blown into flame, the state of the country would be in a sense worse than if civil war actually broke out. Wall Street, always the most excitable of markets, would suffer so severely that the nation would find it impossible to continue in the course which had precipitated the conflagration.

THIS is, I respectfully submit, the only valid reason for holding our hands, and forcing the United States into the war on our side by some such method as that of torpedoing an American ship manned by sailors and passengers in our pay, or any of those outlined in Schedules B14sqq, although I am of late considerably distressed by the restlessness among the Irish. The publication *Ireland*, started by us to counteract the seditious influence of the *Gaelic-American* and the *Irish World*, was discredited almost at its inception as a Government organ. I shall watch the situation closely, and I shall not fail to have at least one or two secret agents at the Irish meeting, scheduled for March 4th, at the Hotel Astor.

The present policy of endeavoring to keep all trouble at a minimum is sound; but in the case of the *volte-face* of Washington which is above indicated as a possibility, it would, I repeat, doubtless become desirable to throw the sword into the scale, and to trust to reap our advantage later. This must in any event be arranged for as soon as possible after the war; for otherwise the balance of wealth must become intolerable. Since repudiation must come, it had better come all round; we can then reconstruct civilization on a fair basis. Unless America is completely disintegrated, Europe must lie at her mercy for centuries to come. It is evident that we may rely upon the co-operation of Japan in this task. The German-born American is the one obstacle to be feared; but by adroitly fomenting the elements of race hatred in America, the continent may yet be reduced to chaos without our risking a military expedition other than one of occupation and administration. President Wilson's great speech in Congress, even more than all the efforts of our press, has sown the dragon's teeth, in my humble opinion, beyond the power of any man to pluck up, and we have merely to await the due season for the crop of armed men to rise up and slay each other.

C. The Removal of Prof. Hugo Muensterberg

I DEEPLY regret to have to report to your Excellency that all effort in this direction has hitherto proved abortive. Attempts to embroil him with the authorities have been unsuccessful. As your Excellency is already well aware, he has been inaccessible to the persuasions of our agents from the beginning. I submit to your Excellency that it is useless to proceed on the present lines. Would your Excellency wish us to abandon the task, and to hope for the interposition of Divine Providence? General Delarey was hindered at the last moment from joining the rebels in the Transvaal at the beginning of the War.

D. The Diplomatic Situation

FEELING in this country is very strongly sympathetic with France; to abandon her would unite American sentiment against England as nothing else could do. On the other hand, there is practically no pro-Russian feeling; an understanding between France, Germany and ourselves as against Russia would be popular, as tending to relieve the tension, and do away with the deadlock. This would be signally the case if it were concerted that after the fall of Russia, the next task were to be the humiliation of Japan. Such an arrangement need not, and should not, prove incompatible with the design upon America itself indicated above. Germany may be offered South America as compensation for acceding in full to such desires as France might express in reference to the terms of peace.

I hope that your Excellency may be pleased with the main results of this investigation, and pardon the frankness which I have deemed it necessary to use in making this communication.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

L. P. 33. Y.

THE ARMED MERCHANTMAN "BARALONG"

By Herbert B. Mayer

(Formerly Editor of the New Orleans *American*)

HAD it not been that three newspapermen in New Orleans decided to change restaurants and eat at one further downtown, the chances are that the story of the massacre of the crew of a German submarine by officers and men of the British auxiliary cruiser *Baralong* would never have been known. On so little sometimes hangs Fate.

I may remark parenthetically here that while the story of the massacre of the Germans by the English was of uttermost news importance, every newspaper in New Orleans except the *American* refused to publish it for nearly a week, that one newspaper into whose office one of the muleteers walked before we discovered them, not only refused to print the story, but its management ordered the muleteer from the office.

But here is the story of the story of the *Baralong* and it may be interesting.

On the last day of September New Orleans was swept by a terrific hurricane. Some dozens of lives were lost in the city and vicinity and for two days afterwards all communication was interrupted. The *American* was a young newspaper and was operating shorthandedly. My brother, Arthur P. Mayer, a reporter; George Cheney, another reporter, and myself, were thoroughly tired out, and so instead of dining at the restaurant near the office two evenings after the storm, we decided to walk about Canal street and then go to a more pretentious eating place.

The *American* office is on Poydras street and we walked down St. Charles street, and as we walked we discussed the storm and wondered when the wires would be open and the trains operating again. The city was still cut off from all land communication.

When we reached the front of the Crescent Billiard Hall at Canal and St. Charles, we saw two young men with grips in their hands. We decided to ask them where they came from and how they got in.

"Pardon me," said my brother, "when did you get into the city?"

The younger of the two men turned.

"Yesterday evening," he said.

"How?"

"We came by boat."

"Were you out in the storm?"

The young men laughed.

"Why I should say we were," he answered. "We were out in the middle of it."

"What boat?"

"The *Nicosian*."

I remembered having handled a brief cable dispatch some few weeks before telling of the attack on the *Nicosian*.

"Were you on the *Nicosian* when she was torpedoed?" I asked.

"Yes," he answered. "I saw it all. I saw all the Germans killed, too."

"Killed? How?" I asked for nothing concerning the sinking of the submarine had come in.

The Story of a Great Crime

Then he began to tell the story. He said his name was Hightower and that he and his companion had been on the *Nicosian*, and then he told how he had been cheated by the shipping contractor, how he had been mistreated on the boat and then he told of the attack on the *Nicosian*, briefly, but with powerful effect.

As soon as he told us of seeing the massacre, we grabbed him and his companion and took them to the *American* office. Both Hightower and his friend had been drinking a little and were somewhat reluctant to tell the story or go into any details of it. As we took them to the office we were followed by a party of strange men in another automobile, who seemed to take too much interest in the two muleteers, and when we reached the office I put all the surplus printers on guard at the doors with instructions to let no one in and allow no one out. At that time I was actually afraid another New Orleans newspaper might print the story—I found out my mistake afterwards

Then Hightower and his companion told the story of the massacre of unarmed men upon the high seas. No stranger, no more horrible story has ever been told. Here is the way the story was told to a newspaper which would publish it.

Hightower and his companion sat opposite. First one would answer a question and then the other.

The substance of their story is now well known. They told how they had seen the German submarine come closer and described the puff of smoke as it let loose with its small bow gun. They told how the brave British Captain Manning of the *Nicosian* acted.

British Captain Frightened

"When the submarine fired on the ship Captain Manning ran up and down the bridge," said Hightower. "'What am I going to do?' he cried. 'What am I going to do?'

"The submarine had fired the first and second guns to warn him to stop, but the ship kept right on and then the submarine began to hit the ship. Captain Manning was pale and trembling and then the veterinary officer went up to him. 'You'd better stop the ship,' the veterinary said, and Captain Manning gave the order, and the ship stopped.

"The submarine then signalled to the ship for the crew to leave and the boats were lowered and we got in. When we got away from the ship the submarine began to fire again and the shots were striking the ship in the hull, when we noticed a smoke on the horizon, and as the little gun of the submarine fired the smoke drew closer and we saw it was a fast steamship.

"Soon one of the boys saw the American flag on the ship and we all stood up and cheered. The stars and stripes looked mighty good to us then. Then the ship got very close and signalled (so the second officer of the *Nicosian* told us in the boat), 'May we stand by to rescue crew?' The submarine commander ran up the signal 'Yes' and then the boat came on quickly and drew around the

Nicosian until it was within a hundred yards of us and a hundred yards of the submarine and then we suddenly saw men in uniform line the rail and saw the American flag run down and the British flag run up on the boat, and as the flags were being shifted, the boards along the side on which were painted the American flag, fell away. The men at the rail fired instantly and the men around the gun on the submarine were shot and fell into the water.

An Armed "Merchantman"

"We saw that the ship carried three big guns in the section concealed by the boards with the American flag painted on them, and one of these guns, a six-pounder, I think, began to fire. The first shot struck alongside the submarine but missed, the second caused the boat to list and men began jumping up out of the conning tower and running along the submarine which had begun to sink. By the time the men reached the aft part of the submarine and began taking off their clothing the boat was almost under water. Some men were coming out of the conning tower and a third shell struck that and we could see men and pieces of iron and steel tossed up in a sort of cloud. Then the submarine sank and the strange boat came alongside and took us aboard.

"When we got aboard the men all cheered us and the captain came up and shook us by the hand. He was a big red-faced man and he was laughing and seemed glad he had got the submarine, and the crew were laughing also.

"Then he turned to his men a few minutes later as we drew nearer the *Nicosian* and he went to the rail. We went to the rail, too, and we saw that six or seven of the Germans had swum alongside the ship and had grabbed hold of the ropes which had been used to lower the life boat. The Captain looked at them for a minute and then he turned to his men and gave the order to fire, saying, 'Boys, let's shoot these poor wounded devils in the water,' and laughing. The men laughed, too, and then they began to fire.

Cold-Blooded Murder

"There were three Germans hanging to a rope by which they had climbed part the way out of the water, and the men at the big gun on the ship, thinking the *Nicosian* was sinking, blazed away with one shell. After the shell exploded all we could see were pieces of flesh in the water and part of a head.

"Then the other men, the marines began to fire and one by one they shot the men off the ropes. One man ducked whenever they fired and it took some time to get him. He was the last man to die, but suddenly I saw red all about his chest and I called to my bunkie, 'See, he's wearing a red shirt,' and then I saw it was blood, and as I realized it he threw up his arms and sank.

"Then the ship's carpenter of the *Nicosian*, one of the other officers and two officers and some marines from the ship went on the *Nicosian* for someone yelled that some Germans were on board. Shortly after they landed we heard shots and then a few minutes later we saw a man with an officer's cap on run to the stern of the *Nicosian* and dive overboard. He looked like the commander of the submarine, anyhow he was wearing an officer's cap.

"He had put a life preserver on and as he floated the marines who had gone on the *Nicosian* lined the rail and tried to fire at him and the marines on the other ship fired at him, too. He raised one arm as though to surrender, but the marines only laughed and kept on shooting and then he sort of gritted his teeth and waited and then a bullet hit him in the mouth and we saw blood spout and the marines all yelled and cheered and then I guess a lot of other bullets hit him at one time for we saw him shudder and straighten out. But that German died game, for before they hit him the first time we heard him curse them—we were only a few feet away from him.

"Then the marines all gave us tea and laughed and said that was not the first submarine which had been sunk.

"Afterwards I asked them why they shot them and they told us it was all right, that it was just war. The Captain was mighty pleased at getting a submarine and he was laughing and joking, and so I went up to him and I asked him what ship we were on, and he just looked at me and laughed."

"'This ship has no name, it came from nowhere, it is going nowhere, and it has no particular purpose in view,' he answered and turned on his heel."

New Orleans Newspapers Afraid of Great Journalistic Story

We printed this story under a seven column headline on the first page the next morning, after having kept the muleteers in the office for fear the other papers would get to them. But there was no need to worry on that score for none of the other New Orleans newspapers carried the story at all, and it developed from the statement of another muleteer, we found the day afterwards, that he had gone to the office of the New Orleans *Item* to relate the story of the massacre and had been called a liar and ordered from the office of that journal.

We continued to "follow" up the story and the next afternoon the *Item* finally printed a reluctant story on affidavits made by Foreman Curran and other muleteers. Three days later the *Daily States*, another afternoon newspaper, gave its attention to the story of the massacre by printing a denial from Captain Manning, and two weeks afterwards, the *Times-Picayune* printed a denial of the story from the English consul here.

I will not pretend to discuss the reasons for this strange reluctance shown by these newspapers to publish a story, which from an impartial and neutral viewpoint constituted the greatest piece of news to "break" in the South in years.

Nor will I pretend to say what it was that the day after they had given the *American* the story of the massacre, Hightower and his companion left New Orleans in Pullman cars on tickets furnished from a mysterious source after they had been in the neighborhood of the office of the English consul at New Orleans.

Fortunately, however, Foreman Curran and his five companions appeared and there was plenty of substantiation of the story, and Curran and his men told us how the English had warned them not to discuss the story in anyway. The men were sick at heart from the massacre they had witnessed and were willing to talk. I printed interview after interview with them, and finally after two weeks succeeded in getting the other New Orleans papers to handle a story favorable to Germany as news. In the meantime I had wired His Excellency, Count von Bernstorff, who directed the local German embassy to take affidavits from Curran and his five muleteers. This was done.

A short time afterwards the *American* was sold to its present possessor, an Irishman, apparently loyal to dear, old England. A small libel suit, based on an article the owner himself had ordered, read and approved, was filed a few weeks afterwards and I was given an instant divorce from the pay roll. Whether the printing of the story of the massacre had anything at all to do with this, I am not prepared to say. Only since that time the policy of the *American* has changed and it now joins its other three confreres in printing those anti-German cartoons and anti-German editorials which have made so great a hit with our citizens of Allied descent and sympathies.

But from a newspaperman's standpoint, a news scoop of the importance of the story of the *Baralong* comes to a man only once in a lifetime, and the story was put forth and printed in style until finally even the most prejudiced papers of the country had to recognize it as news. And from a purely professional viewpoint the printing first of such a story was well worth all it cost me, for besides the joy of printing the truth first, there is the satisfaction of seeing the story of the massacre mentioned in dispatches from all parts of the country and all parts of the world—the story that probably would never have been printed if my brother and Cheney and myself had not decided to change restaurants.

THE Wichita *Eagle*, the paper of the Progressive Victor Murdock, takes THE FATHERLAND to task for praising William II. at the expense of Theodore Roosevelt, of whom the Wichita *Eagle* speaks as "the President whom they (the German Americans), as free and equal American citizens, have helped to elect and whom they are bound to support." Evidently Mr. Murdock is not alive to the fact that Theodore Roosevelt is no longer President of the United States. This delusion, it appears, is shared by Mr. Roosevelt himself.

THE DUAL MONARCHY IN WAR-TIME

By Dr. Adolf von Schierbrand (Staff Correspondent of THE FATHERLAND)

Vienna, January 20, 1916.

SLOWLY public opinion here and in Germany, as well as in Turkey and Bulgaria, is crystallizing as to the ways and means of building up an economic entity. One which will oppose a solid block to the threatened commercial isolation of the new "Vierbund" by their foes. It is a great and a very difficult problem, a wholly novel one, and for which no precedent points the way. But it will be solved. There is no doubt of that. Frederick Naumann, a distinguished national economist and leading member of the German Reichstag, in his new book, "Mitteleuropa," clears away much misconception on the subject. Dr. Erich Pistor, secretary of the Vienna Chamber of Commerce, in another publication replete with specific data regarding the resources of the dual monarchy, follows in his wake. Indeed, the able expert mind of the two Central Powers wrestles with the topic in thorough and energetic fashion, recognizing as do the well-informed generally that once peace is achieved this will be *the* question above all others, that it may be stated even at this early day as a foregone conclusion: a feasible and practical way will be found to solve the problem. Since it is, besides, a question of vital interest to the people of the United States, I may be forgiven for going into it here at some length.

Above all, then, a few facts bearing on the matter. Quite recently I had occasion to meet the Turkish consul-general, Akhonad Hikmet Bey in Vienna, who was elated at the new railroad connection between Berlin and Constantinople, and at the establishment, both by water (Danube) and rail, of regular freight and passenger traffic between Hamburg and Bagdad, a distance of 2,000 miles, in an unbroken chain, almost due north and south. He spoke in such enthusiastic manner of the new "economic block" that it was plain he and his Government had grasped to the full the meaning of it all. According to him the so-called Bagdad Railway, built with German capital, is being hastened to a finish, and the last spike on it will be driven within 18 months from date. In connection with it the Wilcox irrigation project, which was modified by German engineers and which is to make the arid interior of ancient Mesopotamia once more blossom like a rose, is already two-thirds completed. While I write this, trainloads of Mesopotamian wheat from irrigated fields are on their way to Budapest and Berlin. In the midst of a desperate war which has taxed Turkey to the utmost, her Government has nevertheless prosecuted steadily these works of peace. Not only that, but Turkey has also taken steps to enlarge and complete her network of railroads, both in the direction of the Black Sea (Sivas, Diarbekir, Erzerum, Bitlis, Trebizond) and branch roads connecting with the Bagdad trunk line, as well as with the Hedjaz road to Egypt. Altogether, the consul-general assured me, Turkey will be in excellent condition (at once or within the space of two to five years) to supply Germany and Austria-Hungary with enormous quantities of wheat, southern fruit, hides, wool, silk, cotton, etc. The long-staple cotton of Mosul, of which Mesopotamia will hereafter furnish vast loads, is unsurpassed in quality. Olive oil, tan-bark, dyestuffs, etc., will be produced increasingly, after a market is assured and both railways and low-freight waterways are in practical working order.

Germany, as a centre of industrial development, will have to yield to the overwhelming agricultural interests of the Hapsburg monarchy, and more especially to those of Hungary, for Austria has a fine and important industry of her own. As to the latter, experts here have made it plain that it will not materially conflict with German industry. In most articles—such as leatherware, glassware, porcelain, fine metal ware and bric-a-brac, rugs, velvets, Viennese dress-goods and millinery, etc., etc.—Austria occupies a field of her own. But how varied after all is the makeup of the population of the two empires, from the economic point of view, a few figures will show which I glean from an article by the former Secretary of State of Hungary, Dr. Matlekovits, in the Hungarian periodical *Kelet Nepe* (Young Europe). He finds that in population Hungary stands toward Austria and toward Germany as 100:137:315; as to industrial toilers as 100:235:705; as to agricultural toilers as 100:151:176; he finds that in Hungary out of every 100 of the population 62 are employed in labor of the soil, in Austria 52, in Germany but 37; but that only 16 are industrially employed in Hungary, against 21 in Austria and 40 in Germany.

This writer, critically and in detail going into the whole intricate subject of a prospective tariff union, sketches the situation confronting the two empires and necessitating their "drawing together economically," briefly summarized, his plan is as follows:

France since 1870 built her whole tariff system on the one motto of hostility towards Germany, foregoing within those 45 years even manifest economic advantages rather than letting Germany (with whom by the Treaty of Frankfort she stood on the most-favored nation basis) benefit likewise. Since the war this mania has been intensified. She will seek nothing but to harm German interests now and hereafter. The most violent schemes in this line are being proposed by her statesmen. Nothing but enmity to the two Central Powers may be expected economically.

Regarding England the same may be said. The spirit is the same, though the methods and the means may differ. The Great Britain movement, always with its chief edge turned against Germany (and now Austria-Hungary as well), has gained additional impetus during the past 18 months. It may be expected that Great Britain and the whole Empire will shelve their free-trade notions—indeed, urgent financial needs may force her—and in drawing the bonds with her colonies tighter, she may step into the protectionist camp, shutting off all foreign competition in trade and manufacture.

The Russian Empire has regretted for a long time past that it abandoned tariff autocracy and permitted itself to be drawn into a net of tariff conventions or treaties. There is small doubt that Russia, the war having allowed her to throw off these shackles, will again erect high duty walls all about her territory, chiefly with the hope of making her own industry strong and capable.

Germany, normally requiring an importation of victuals sufficing for a full third of her fast-growing population of seventy millions, has hitherto supplied the bulk of these missing cereals, provisions, etc., from the United States. She now proposes to obtain all this from her Allies—Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria—excepting where those fall short, as in cotton, copper, etc.

In fact, Hungary and Austria both demand, as a matter of much-needed reciprocity, the duty-free admission of cereals, cattle, wood and lumber, etc., into Germany. As to the exchange of industrial products, that must be based on an elastic schedule. There will be opposition in both empires from certain sections of producers, both agricultural and industrial, and, above all, the constitutional economic agreement between Austria and Hungary, which must be modified and renewed every ten years, and which is always a most difficult task, must precede any understanding or tariff union between the dual monarchy and Germany. This last agreement between Austria and Hungary expires at the end of next year. Preliminaries for its renewal are now under way.

But as to the final outcome there is no question. The authority quoted by me above, Matlekovits, says in this connection that while such a tariff union will in its very nature act somewhat as a check on full national independence, political as well as economic, its advantages overbalance, and the facts of the case compel the parties to it to enter into such a mutual bargain. Above all, in order to present a united front toward all other countries, he says: "The German-Austro-Hungarian tariff union will comprise a vast territory, disposing of an enormous industry and of great natural resources. It will, therefore, become a factor of great weight in the economy of the world and will make that weight felt in the international commercial policy of the globe. That such an economic organization will exert a favorable influence on each party composing it admits of no doubt. Experience indeed teaches it."

And elsewhere he goes on to state that the territory thus operated under a tariff union is so varied in its products—particularly as regards the necessaries of life and of industry—that, at a pinch, it will suffice without import of any kind. But with the addition of Turkey and her semi-tropical products the combination is well-nigh invincible.

Behind the Scenes at the Capital

(Special Correspondence of THE FATHERLAND.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 29.—The threatened revolt on the armed merchantship question gave President Wilson the shock of his life. While it is true that the troubled waters have been calmed and a temporary truce has been established, which will make it appear—on the surface at least—that the President is master of the situation, it is largely a matter of political expediency to save Wilson the humiliation of being ground under foot by his own party.

There has probably been no such situation since the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson, and if the whole truth were told, it would not have required much to start impeachment proceedings against Wilson. It was furtively discussed. But reason prevailed. The situation on the 23d was such that Speaker Champ Clark, in his conference at the White House, told the President that the House would vote 2 to 1 for the McLemore resolution, or any resolution warning Americans to keep off armed merchantmen.

I know that Wilson's personal organ, the New York *World*, informed its readers that Mr. Clark had said there was no danger of any such action in the House; but I have it on his own word that he was entirely misrepresented by the *World*, and that he did inform the President of the overwhelming sentiment in the House against his policy. What did more than anything else to put oil on the troubled waters was Wilson's assurance to Senator Stone, in his letter to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, that he was "right in assuming that I shall do everything in my power to keep the United States out of war."

* * * *

You cannot persuade a majority of the members of Congress that we have any just cause to go to war with the Central Powers. At the same time there has been increasing mistrust of the President's pacific disposition and a growing belief that he is exploiting the submarine problem with Germany and Austria-Hungary for political purposes, to retain his seat in the White House. Wilson is a political thinker but not a political doer. He is not too proud to profit by any political jobbery for his personal aggrandizement; but withal he is not a practical politician. It would be vastly better if he were. A politician keeps in touch with public sentiment. Wilson avoids it. He locks himself up and denies himself to all persons when a crisis is at hand. He is heart and soul a believer in what he calls "Cabinet government," modelled on the English institution, and detests the interference of the elected representatives of the people. In a recent conference he banged the table and declared "he did not give a d—— for public opinion."

If he had not unbounded ambition to be re-elected he would never have gone to the extent he has in the controversy with the Central Powers. Even Lansing is said to have all but come to grips with him over the recantation of the armed merchantmen policy, so solemnly announced as the official view of this Government. But Roosevelt and Root frightened him out of his wits. Not being a practical politician, he accepted their thunder as the voice of the people. Not being in touch with the real sentiment of the country, he was led to believe that in order to be a public idol it was necessary to go a step further than either of those two blatant and bellicose advocates of war. In conjunction with his natural sympathy for Great Britain, and whatever the dark motive back of the so-called Anglo-Saxon movement of reuniting this country with England in a political union, he has been led to take steps which all but made him give Count von Bernstorff his walking papers and precipitate the United States into the war. Back of him stood Wall Street, the ammunition makers, the pseudo peace societies and the preparedness organizations, and in the siren voice of Senator Lodge —urging everybody "to stand by the President," a thoroughly Mephistophelian pose—he feigned to discern the voice of the prophet.

* * * *

On the part of the Republicans it was all a put-up job to drive him into an impasse. They know that his party would rise in revolt. They knew that the great Middle West would threaten with political extinction every Congressman who supported Wilson in his unholy crusade for war. They, the Republicans, have themselves gone a step too far in their adroit policy to isolate Wilson and make him impossible, but they succeeded in striking terror into his heart, and he actually tried to steal their thunder and play the part of a Rough Rider.

It was the outburst in the Middle West that checked Wilson in his headlong career toward war and brought him up with a short turn astride of his rearing, snorting broncho. The sort of telegrams some of the Middle West representatives received was not to be mistaken for pink billets-doux. They ran something like this: "If you don't vote for the resolution ordering Americans to keep off armed merchant ships you'd better not come back home." That sort of political artillery fire makes a profound impression in the legislative trenches, and as the voice of the people is the voice of God, Congress suddenly saw a great religious light.

* * * *

Senators Stone and Kern, and Representative Flood, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, constituted the Committee that called on Mr. Wilson at the White House to get an understanding with him regarding the Administration's policy. The reports of that meeting represent it to have been warm, but I have it on authority of one close to one of the Senate leaders that the reports fell far short of the truth. It was red hot. It was probably one of the most peppery interviews that ever took place in that sacred abode of our Chief Executives. The result was the correspondence between the President and Senator Stone, which was given to the public on Friday, February 25th. Stone said he could not follow Wilson to the last extreme, and Wilson promised to do his best to keep us out of war.

Now the whole matter has been environed with a complication of diplomatic phrases. The Administration will insist on "principles" but will discuss "details." Whoever expects a relaxation of the strain will be fooled. But the President has received a lesson, and at this writing the prospects for peace with the Central Powers is not discouraging.

* * * *

The Republicans are rapidly drifting into a position that will make the party impossible for an American who has any regard for the traditions of the country. Under the leadership of Root, Lodge and men of that kind, it will be more completely under the domination of Morgan and the allied interests than ever before in its history. The great interests are prepared for all emergencies. They are backing Wilson and they are backing Roosevelt as well as the "Old Guard." Unless there is a radical change, the Republican party will be a less hopeful asylum for those who believe that the United States ought to be independent of Great Britain than the Democratic organization. As long as Root's speech is accepted as the slogan of the old-time Republicans, it is an open defiance to the German American voters of the crucial States. If the Democrats do not repudiate Wilson and nominate some man acceptable to this element, there is almost certain to be a split in the ranks. The seed of dissension is sown. The embittered state of feeling is shown in the Democratic cloak room of the Senate. Senators have all but come to blows over Wilson's policy toward the Central Powers. But so far no man in the ranks has had the courage to come out and say that he is opposed to those policies.

The tendency is to smooth things over for the present, and a policy of watchful waiting is the order. There are any number of men in Congress who fear the gaff of the subsidized press. When the New York *Times*, *Sun* and its fellows attack a man like Representative McLemore for lacking patriotism for introducing a resolution that does not fit in with Wilson's scheme, it is hardly a sign that these papers are inspired by patriotism, but by fear of seeing their master's plans miscarry. The voice of Wall Street, of Morgan, of the armor trust and the Anglo-Saxon propagandists has the ear

of the Administration. The scheme is to protract the war at any cost—$1,445,000,000 worth of shells and war supplies went to the Allies from American ports during the last calendar year—and nothing short of a decisive German victory over her enemies will change things unless there is joint action, untiring and unrelenting, to bring Congress to the point of declaring that Americans must keep off armed merchant ships and thereupon pass an embargo measure.

F. F. S.

GERMANS TO HONOR SHAKESPEARE'S MEMORY

ALTHOUGH we read in the press that the spirit of hate is the prevailing motif in the German character, no nation in the world will so honor Shakespeare in the forthcoming tercentenary celebrations as Germany. In fact, it was the Germans who rescued the greatest genius in English literature from the oblivion of British insularity and indifference and made the Bard of Avon a world figure. New York will celebrate fittingly and in many ways. But perhaps the most interesting expression of appreciation will be the performance on the 8th of March, of Shakespeare's "The Taming of the Shrew" at the German Theatre in Irving Place. It will be interesting to compare this production with the other Shakespearean plays to be given elsewhere throughout the country.

Rudolph Christians, the director of the Irving Place Theatre, has made elaborate preparations for his version of one of the most brilliant and human comedies ever written. Special scenery has been designed for the occasion by Prof. Stern, of the Max Reinhardt organization in Berlin. The setting will be exactly in the style in which Shakespeare himself produced his masterpiece. The beautiful prologue which is always omitted in English and American performances of "The Taming of the Shrew" will be included in this notable production. Mr. Christians will play the part of Petruchio and the rest of the cast will contain such sterling actors as Marlowe, Unterkirscher, Jenny Valliere and other favorites.

It is no exaggeration to say that this Shakespearean production will surpass and certainly equal any presentation of Shakespeare on the English stage. Many Americans are already familiar with the excellence of the Irving Place Theatre. They will be more enthusiastic than ever after witnessing "The Taming of the Shrew." An added interest is the fact that the proceeds of this performance are to go to the German Red Cross. All admirers of Shakespeare are urged to attend. By so doing they will not only show their appreciation of a great man but also help a noble and worthy charity.

GREAT BRITAIN BARS CHRISTIANITY

Lutheran Missionaries Vilely Persecuted by Latest English Ruling

IN a letter which would move the most hardened pro-Ally sympathizer to bitter indignation against Great Britain, Dr. L. B. Wolf, General Secretary and Treasurer of The Board of Foreign Missions, reveals to what detestable ends the English will go in their efforts to hurt the Germans. Even German missionaries dedicating their lives to the welfare of others are hounded and persecuted beyond belief. The latest ruling of the British Secretary of State for India holds that German Christian Missionaries must be thrown into prison during the progress of the war or deported.

"This order of the Government," writes Dr. Wolf, "in effect, will deprive all our German Lutheran Missions, and the Great Basel Mission, 90 per cent. of whose missionaries are German subjects, of their missionaries, and remove them from the effective control of their native Christian workers and school teachers. *It is the most sweeping blow ever dealt against the progress of the Christian church since the persecutions of the early church.* It will remove from active work, the foreign missionaries of the following missions: The Gossner, the Hermannsburg, the Breklum, the Leipzig and the Basel. And besides these, all German missionaries who are at work in any society other than German, and there are many such, will be imprisoned and, if not imprisoned, deported to their own country and their work brought to a standstill. Roughly estimating, the last class, not less than 500 workers, men and women, are being compelled to stop their efforts for the upbuilding of Christ's Kingdom in one Mission field alone.

"But what is yet more fatal to progress is the disorganization of the work, the lack of supervision in the field, the sad, sad feelings of hate and retaliation engendered, and the awful example of Christian nations thus acting toward those called to preach the Gospel of Salvation and Peace."

Thoughts of a "GENTLY HAZED" AMERICAN

THE Grand Duke captured the barn only to find that the turkeys were gone.

THE King is pleased that his servant in the White House has again done that which entitles him to be called one of England's most distinguished sons.

WILSON has still eight months till election day to juggle with the *Lusitania* issue as a live wire.

LANSING informed the Senate that seventy-six Americans had been killed in Mexico. If you must die with a halo of martyrdom on your pallid brow, go aboard a British munition ship. If you get killed in Mexico you are only a victim of "watchful waiting."

ELIHU ROOT never said a word while in the Senate upon the foreign policy of the Administration. Mr. Root only speaks before audiences that are "safe and sound." It would not do to have any one heckle him.

FRENCH self-conceit received an awful blow when the diet of Alsace-Lorraine adopted a formal resolution that the people of the German reichsland were quite content to remain Germans. As stated by a prominent citizen of what is called French Lorraine: "Three days of French occupation has made us better Germans than was ever thought possible." The Francophiles have been radically cured of their infatuation.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE has bitterly scolded Sir Cecil Spring-Rice for his inability as press agent. The New York *Sun*, ever ready to do a gracious favor for the British Ambassador has handsomely helped Sir Cecil out. In its February 19th issue the *Sun* printed the peace conditions as laid down evidently by Sir Cecil himself. These "terms" are so absurd that even the typesetter must have laughed. Even Don Marquis never wrote anything funnier than the British Embassy's prophecy.

SENATOR STONE, of Missouri, is one of the ablest men in the Upper House. It was he who reminded a violent pro-Ally sympathizer of the fact that we were not at war with Germany.. "Do you deny that the Germans sank the *Lusitania*," demanded the G. N. "I defy you to answer that." Which reminded the Senator of a story. In a country court house one day in Missouri the prosecuting attorney stated that it was alleged by a certain party that a certain negro was guilty of stealing chickens. "I deny the allegation," thundered the defendant, "and I defy the alligator."

SIR GEORGE PAISH, editor of the London *Statist*, whose business it is to perform mathematical sleight-of-hand tricks to quiet the English while they are paying 60 per cent. of their income to raise the $1,041,208 for each hour of the war, comforts his friends on both sides of the pond with the statement that rich Germans are investing their money in the United States for safety and profit. Which recalls the fact that $3,000,000 of the famous Anglo-French loan floated here was subscribed by Sir Ernest Castle to escape confiscation and help a good thing along. And it helped greatly when the Americans refused any share of it. The bonds are still on the market at a big discount.

EDITORIALS

NEW YORK, MARCH 8, 1916

THE TRIUMPH OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT

DURING that memorable meeting between the spokesmen of Congress and Woodrow Wilson last week the President, throwing aside all restraint, declared that it was for the best interests of the United States to join the Allies. It was at this point of their conversation that Senator Stone banged his fists and said: "Mr. President, here is where I break with you." This story has reached us from authoritative sources. It was published in substance by the Chicago *Tribune*.

For the first time in the history of the United States a warlike President has been curbed by Congress. Would to God that the Parliaments of England, France, and Russia had done likewise. If they had protested before irreparable steps were taken as our Congress has done Europe would not be at war to-day. Even if Congress were wrong in its attitude it has nevertheless established an inspiring precedent for the democracies of the world.

The terrific rebuke administered to Woodrow Wilson by Congress splendidly rehabilitates the democracy of the American commonwealth. Of late it has been very fashionable to sneer at representative government. Our leading bureaucrats have pointed out how handicapped they were by the presence of Congress. The munitions manufacturers appear also to be scornful of this body and it is well known that Wall Street intensely dislikes the legislative department at the Capitol. The Tories throughout the land have always felt that what this country really needs is a House of Lords. But to-day we have seen that it is Congress which saved the Republic.

For reasons best known to himself, President Wilson did not wish to take Congress into his confidence regarding his foreign policy. By temperament very much akin to that of Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Wilson loves secrecy and the hatching of schemes behind closed doors. To him the people and Congress as the representative of the people were only instruments to be used in executing his plans. If his policies were popular, very good, but if not, then he would jam his measures down the throat of an unwilling nation. Mr. Wilson wanted war. He wants war now. Bryan resigned rather than see his country precipitated into what the German Crown Prince has called "the most stupid and unnecessary war in the history of the world." We would doubt the statement which President Wilson is said to have made to Senator Stone and Congressman Flood if it were not confirmed by his whole course of action. Was it not statements of that kind which Mr. Bryan heard in those secret Cabinet meetings which revealed what Wilson was thinking and planning? In the Memoirs of William Jennings Bryan we shall, some day, no doubt read the truth.

The Wilson mind, fascinated by the British system of government—a system which gives immense powers to a little group of men—yearned for just such a government in the United States. Woodrow Wilson is a dreamer. How would it be if he could become master of all the branches of our government, subdue Congress and then upon some pretext or other jockey the country into such a position that war with Germany would be inevitable? That being at last accomplished Congress would have to support the President; a censorship would be established over the press; the executive branch of the government would force Congress to endow it with extraordinary and abnormal powers; the civil courts would make way for military courts; and any man who dared to utter the truth would be imprisoned for treason.

Fortunately for this country the people and their representatives awoke before it was too late. Congress interpreting the temper of the real rulers of the land brought the President down from his war horse. The President's own party leaders, on the eve of a national election, point blank refused to follow him. Instead of finding that he was the spokesman of his country, Woodrow Wilson suddenly discovered he had lost the confidence of the nation. His unprecedented demand for a vote of confidence is a shrewd political move.

The situation affecting Germany and the United States is as clouded this moment as any time during the war. Unless Americans are warned to keep off armed ships the potentiality, if not the certainty, of trouble remains. Any day may bring a catastrophe that will be a lever in the hands of those who either for internal political reasons or because they are enamored of another country desire to come to the rescue of England. We trust that Congress will not permit itself to be lulled into a false security or to be bullied into a vote of confidence without emphasizing its stand on armed merchantmen. Until Congress has passed an act withdrawing from American citizens who place themselves under the protection of English guns, the protection of the American flag, war may be upon us any day. This is exactly in accordance with the avowed intentions of President Wilson.

VERDUN

THE greatest battle since the war began is now waging on the western front. With mighty blows the Germans are smashing the French and English lines while an astonished world looks breathlessly upon the titanic struggle. Already the Germans have made immense gains. In a short week's time they have captured before Verdun territory equivalent to about five miles on a front of twenty-five miles. They have also captured Fort Douaumont, one of the most powerful in that group of defenses, which is considered to be the most formidable in Europe and perhaps in the world. To this they have also added over a mile in the Champagne region recovering much valuable ground lost to the French last September. In prisoners they have taken more than 20,000 men and the value of the booty gained must be enormous. At this writing the great offensive is still being prosecuted with undiminished energy and success.

That the Germans should attack the enemy where he is the strongest is a Teuton trait that can never be understood by the Anglo-Saxon mind. For that reason the "military experts" in our newspapers are completely at sea in their interpretation of the Verdun battle. They do not recognize

the fact that character as well as 42 cm. guns is of huge importance in the conduct of war. To attack Verdun was difficult and fraught with terrible danger, *but it was necessary and the Germans did it.* The English and the French have in overwhelming numbers "stood pat" in their trenches. The much heralded "offensive" of the Allies which last spring was to have driven the Germans to the Rhine, of course, did not materialize. It will not materialize this spring, nor this summer, nor ever. There will be no Allied offensive because the French and English armies and their commanders lack character, courage and brains. By the sheer weight of numbers they still hold the greater part of their lines. In due time they will be crushed by the bravest and most resourceful men that ever marched to battle.

AMERICAN RIGHTS UNDER THE WILSON REGIME

THE methods used by the English to intimidate Americans traveling on neutral liners ought to stir President Wilson profoundly. If he is ready to go to war because a few foolhardy Americans insist on sailing upon belligerent warships he certainly ought to take strenuous action in protecting our citizens who travel on peaceful neutral boats.

The *Evening Sun* in its issue of February 29th gives an account of the humiliating experiences undergone by Mrs. Louis Viereck, the mother of the editor of THE FATHERLAND. Mrs. Viereck is an American citizen, born in this country. Off Falmouth the steamship *Nieuw Amsterdam,* on which she was sailing to Holland, was stopped and searched by British naval officers. Mrs. Viereck was compelled to disrobe; her clothes were minutely examined; her baggage was gone over three times, and she was subjected to a most rigid search. After this shameful treatment she almost collapsed. At The Downs the same process of examination was repeated.

The officers in charge were ashamed of carrying out the instructions of their dastardly government. We can understand that the English desired to strike at the editor of THE FATHERLAND. We can understand that this desire was accentuated by the contempt with which even Secretary Lansing received the absurd charges made by the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, against us. But why must they vent their spite upon a woman? Is this the best that the English Navy and the English Army can do under the direction of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice and his aid and accomplice, John Ravelstoke Rathom?

IS RUDYARD KIPLING INSANE?

RUDYARD KIPLING passionately demands the "extermination" of the "German species." His appeal suggests the ravings of a homicidal maniac; it is impossible to reply seriously to such arrant nonsense. Every dog has his day. Kipling had his. Now that day is gone. All his screams fail to attract the attention of the world to the unfortunate author who has outlived his own literary demise. We were never quite sure of the pro-German leanings of the New York *American,* until it published Kipling's insane harangue. It surpasses in its effect the most complete success so far obtained by the so-called German propaganda in the United States. Either Mr. Kipling is bereft of his reason, or he is secretly in the pay of the German Ambassador.

Drawn for THE FATHERLAND *by A. Staehle.*

THEN — How Belgium appeared to England during the Congo atrocities.

NOW — What England thinks of Belgium to-day.

HALL CAINE'S INDICTMENT OF ENGLAND

IN "Margaret Schiller" Hall Caine exhibits, not his greatness as a dramatist, but his courage as a man. In no uncertain language he condemns the brutal treatment of native and naturalized Germans in England. He clearly reveals how the illegal treatment meted out to them, compels them to seek their redress outside the law. A popular writer who adopts such a tone in England takes his life and his reputation into his hands. Whatever may be the merits of "Margaret Schiller" as a play, it is a powerful indictment of the ruthless spirit that prevails to-day in what was once a free country. It is a hopeful sign that the English are beginning to feel ashamed of themselves.

HONOR THE IRISH

THIS week's cover on THE FATHERLAND contains William Fogarty's admirable illustration on the frontispiece of James K. McGuire's remarkable new book, "What Could Germany Do for Ireland?" It is particularly appropriate this week because of the great Irish Convention held in the Hotel Astor on the 4th and 5th of March. This notable assemblage, including some of the foremost men in the country, have met to express the Irish-American demand for genuine Americanism and a place in the sun for the old Emerald Isle.

DO not forget the great German Charity Bazaar—donate all that you can spare in cash and goods to help the war sufferers in Germany.

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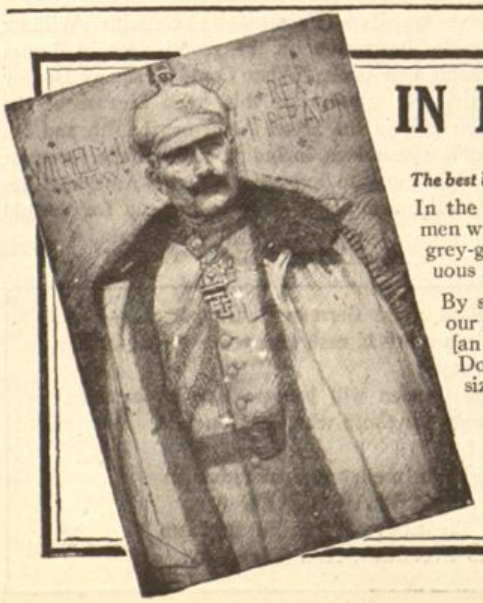

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I HAVE lately received a great many letters from Germans interned in this country, and from German Americans who have insured themselves for the benefit of relatives in Germany, who are in possession of policies in the Mutual and Equitable Life Companies It appears that policyholders who are in the custom of paying their premiums at the Berlin offices of such companies, are compelled to expend much larger sums than customary, because of the low rate in German Marks. Similarly, relatives of Germans in the United States have been requested by their friends in Germany to pay their premiums here, in order to obviate the necessity of losing so heavily through the rate of exchange.

I wish to inform these policyholders, who are accustomed to pay at the Berlin offices, that they can readily take advantage of the low rate of exchange in their own favor, by buying German Marks in this country, and sending them to Germany, there to be paid to the offices of the Mutual and Equitable. They may easily buy Marks here, which are cabled to Germany by financial houses advertising in THE FATHERLAND, by wireless. Such remittances are not liable to seizure by the British, will safely arrive, and will enable the senders to take advantage of the exchange rate to their own profit.

Some of the war munitions companies have, during the last week, paid their large dividends in Anglo-French war bond script. We shall soon see such dividends being paid in Italian, Russian and other script. Such dividends may not be worth very much in the coin of the realm, and may be a sore disappointment to the stockholders in war munitions concerns, but they will be interesting mementos of the war period, and can be kept as curiosities of war-time exigencies for their children and grandchildren.

The Mail Box

A. H., New York City.—You may easily invest in stocks and bonds which are in no wise concerned in the war loans to the Allies. Buy Baltimore & Ohio preferred and Atchison preferred stocks, on which you will be enabled to get an income of about five per cent. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul debenture 4% bonds; New York Central refunding and improvement 4½% bonds; Pennsylvania general mortgage 4½% bonds. If you invest in securities of this character, you will not have to worry about the safety of your capital, you will be obtaining a good income, and in case of necessity, you can sell them out any day and get your investment back.

W. K., Minneapolis, Minn.—Concerning your query with regard to the Anglo-French loan, you were right in your con-

tention. The Allies obtained credit for the $500,000,000 from the Morgan firm, for war supplies and munitions. They have since obtained nearly an equal amount in credits extended to them by the Morgan banks, which used the millions of dollars kept on deposit with them by the great life insurance companies.

R. E. B., Chicago, Ill.—I cannot judge of the soundness of the Great Western Life Assurance Company of Winnipeg, although all the Canadian financial corporations will undoubtedly be sorely shaken as a result of the war and Canada's spendthrift participation therein.

A more serious matter to be considered is the fact that the pronouncement of Runciman, president of the British Board of Trade, in the boycott instituted by the British, Canadians, etc., against Germans and German Americans, would make it a felony at least for any Canadian insurance company to pay any claims of a German American. You may rest assured that any man with a German name will have great difficulty to recover anything from a Canadian or any other British company.

W. M. S., Rochester, N. Y.—With regard to the Home Life Insurance Company, it is quite true that the company made no direct investment in the Anglo-French war loan, but most of its directors are members of the Morgan banking group, and attended the meeting in Morgan's library last fall, at which pledges were made to loan the funds of insurance companies to the Allies in some form or other. Several of the directors are bitterly hostile to men of German blood.

I cannot advise any man to give up his policy in a life insurance company and thus sustain a loss; personally, however, I would not in the circumstances insure in the Home Life until the company threw out the anti-German directors. Race hatred is a bad asset for a life insurance company.

Lincoln, New York City.—Wireless telegraphy is still in a stage of development, and only men of abundant wealth can profitably take advantage of opportunities which it offers. If you wish for a safe investment for your money and a sound income return, better turn to good interest-bearing bonds or safe dividend-paying stocks.

J. A. M., Brooklyn, N. Y., and C. F., Elizabeth, N. J.—With regard to your inquiry as to the National Security League, I consider the organization as one of a

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most dangerous character. It is ostensibly organized for the national defense, but the League is dominated almost entirely by Englishmen or Anglo-Americans, who are trying to involve this country in Europe's war, on England's side. Joseph H. Choate is the honorary president; not long ago, at the Pilgrim's dinner in this city, he publicly drank a "loyal toast to King George of England"; George T. Wilson, vice-president of the Equitable Life Society, joined Choate in this traitorous action. Wilson is a member of the League's finance committee. In the League's National Committee you will find Englishmen, like George Haven Putnam, agitating on behalf of the country of his birth; Frederic R. Coudert, counsel for the British and French governments, eager to plunge this country into war on behalf of his clients. Much of the money donated to the League has come from Wall Street financiers interested in war munitions companies. My advice would be to have nothing to do with this organization.

E. W., Jamestown, N. Y.—With regard to your inquiry concerning the Metropolitan Life, I do not like to advise any one to change his policy if he thereby suffers a loss. I do not believe that your loan compels you to continue in the company—in fact, they would not have advanced you any sum unless they felt themselves safeguarded.

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L. R., South Chicago, Ill.—With regard to your inquiry concerning the savings banks in which you have your money deposited, I can give you assurance that all the New York institutions are quite safe, the strongest one of the list being the German Savings Bank, with the Seamen's Bank following. I cannot enlighten you as to the bank in Atlanta, but as a rule, most of the States safeguard deposits in such institutions.

Ph. P., Newport, Ky.—The bank is a good one and has not invested in the loan.

W. W. R., Seale, La.—I am in no position to give you any information concern-

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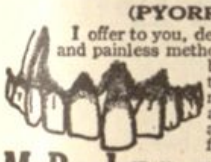

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Wm. G., Wichita, Kan.—I doubt whether there is any probability of this country entering the war. In that event, the value of the bond certificates would not be affected except, perhaps, temporarily in value. Such private investments could not be interfered with or confiscated. Money and bond subscriptions are at present being sent by wireless telegraph to Germany, Austria-Hungary and their allies.

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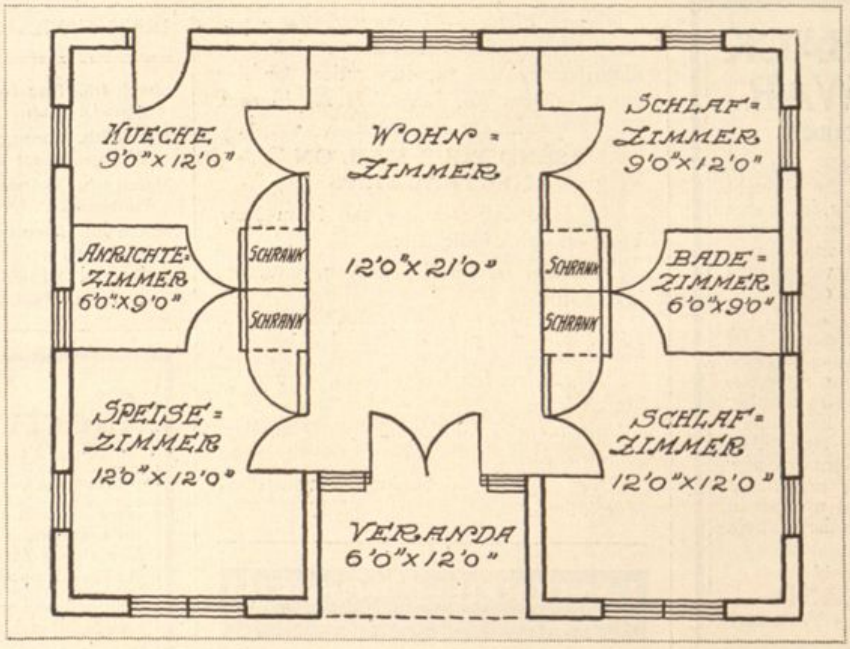

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